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⑯ **Concrete-pumping device.**

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Description

The invention relates to a concrete-pumping device of the kind described in the introductory part of claim 1 and shown in FR-A-2 163 145.

It is an object of the invention to provide a concrete pumping device of the kind set forth above, which in all circumstances ensures a substantially pulse-free flow of concrete from the pump.

This object is achieved with the characterizing measures of claim 1. Independent of the load of the pumping device, the reciprocating movement and the rotating movement of the unit are closely interlinked so that the cycles of movement of the pump cylinders are exactly maintained, providing the desired continuous concrete flow.

It is noted that from US-A-3 663 129 a concrete pumping device with a number of hydraulically actuated pump cylinders is known, in which the pump cylinders are controlled such that a constant flow of concrete is obtained.

With the embodiment of the device as characterized in claim 3 the action of the pump cylinders can be reversed by rotating the slide valve part of the hydraulic switching means connected to the frame, that is, instead of pumping concrete out of the feed funnel to the pressure conduit, pumping it out of the pressure conduit back to the feed funnel. When a blockage occurs in the pressure conduit, something which can occur in practice, this blockage can practically always be cleared by switching the pumping device reciprocally. This can take place with the device according to this preferred embodiment in a simple manner by reciprocally rotating the rotatable slide valve part.

In many circumstances the hydraulic jack of the pump cylinder, which is already placed in communication with the pressure conduit while another pump cylinder is still occupied with the pressure stroke, can already be placed under hydraulic pressure. The pressure stroke will only begin when the pump cylinder already pressing has arrived at the end of its stroke because in order to set in motion the column of concrete received in the pump cylinder a greater force is needed than to maintain the movement of a concrete mass which is already in motion. Hereby automatically achieved is that the pressure stroke of the following pump cylinder in the cycle immediately begins at the moment the pressure stroke of the preceding pump cylinder in the cycle has been completed.

To be able also to effect this operation with certainty under difficult operational conditions, the step of claim 4 can be applied. The angle through which the slide valve part connected to the frame is rotated reciprocally each time can be adjusted such that the moment of switching on of the pres-

sure of the pressure stroke of the following pump cylinder is delayed until the moment that the pressure stroke of the preceding pump cylinder is practically wholly completed. Resulting from the accelerated setting into operation as a consequence of the reverse rotation of the slide valve part is a close succession of pressure strokes and therefore pulse-free transportation of concrete in the pressure conduit.

5 A preferred embodiment which is distinguished by a simple and therefore operationally reliable construction is characterized in claim 5. The two hydraulic jacks of a pair can be controlled as a single hydraulic jack so that the hydraulic switching means can be considerably simplified.

10 A simple and reliable embodiment of the concrete switching means is characterized in claim 6.

The step of claim 7 is preferably applied therein. The outflow of the feed funnel can hereby be situated at a low level so that the feed funnel can be easily filled from a concrete mixing vehicle.

15 When a stirring member fixedly connected to the rotatable unit protrudes into the feed funnel it is achieved in a simple manner that the concrete in the feed funnel remains in a properly mixed state.

20 With known concrete-pumping devices the lower part of the pump cylinders is considerably more subject to wear than the remaining part. The device according to the invention wherein the pump cylinders are combined into a rotating unit has the additional advantage that due to the rotation wear is distributed over the entire periphery of the cylinders so that the useful life of the pump cylinders is considerably increased.

25 35 The invention will be further elucidated in the following description of an embodiment.

Fig. 1 shows in perspective view a concrete-pumping device according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, constructed as a vehicle;

30 40 fig. 2 shows a partly broken away perspective view of the actual concrete pump along the arrow II in fig. 1;

45 fig. 3 shows a partly broken away perspective view along arrow III in fig. 2;

fig. 4 shows a partly broken away perspective view along arrow IV in fig. 2;

50 fig. 5 shows a partial section along line IV-IV in fig. 2;

fig. 6 shows a section corresponding with fig. 5 in a somewhat rotated position of the device relative thereto;

55 fig. 7 shows the hydraulic principle diagram of the driving of the concrete pump according to fig. 2.

The concrete-pumping device according to the invention shown in fig. 1 is embodied as a concrete-pumping truck. The actual concrete pump 2

is mounted between the chassis beams of the truck. The pump is provided with a feed funnel 3 into which concrete can be poured from a concrete mixer. The concrete is pressed by the concrete pump 2 out of the feed funnel 3 into a pressure conduit 4. This pressure conduit 4 extends along a jib 5 so that concrete can be poured at distance and at height using a concrete-pumping vehicle 1.

The actual concrete pump 2 is shown in more detail in fig. 2. According to the invention the concrete pump 2 comprises four pump cylinders 6, 7, 8, and 9. As can be seen in the case of the pump cylinder 6, each pump cylinder comprises a pump piston 10 which is connected to the plunger 11 of a hydraulic jack 14. Through suitable feed and discharge of hydraulic oil, as will be further described, the pump piston 10 can be moved reciprocally in the pump cylinder 6.

The four pump cylinders 6-9 are assembled together with their associated hydraulic jacks into a unit mounted rotatably round a lengthwise shaft. This unit is rotatably mounted relative to the schematically indicated frame 16.

As shown in fig. 3, the front ends of the pump cylinders 6-9 are fixedly welded for this purpose to a disc 20 such that the open ends of the pump cylinders 6-9 functioning as pump openings connect onto openings 26 in this disc 20. Along the edge of the disc 20 is arranged a rotary crown part 21. This rotary crown part 21 co-acts with a rotary crown part 22 arranged on a disc 29 fixedly connected to the frame. The disc 29 lies sealingly against the disc 20. In the disc 29 are arranged kidney-shaped openings, respectively a suction opening 28 on the underside and a pressure opening 27 on the upper part. Arranged in the rotary crown part 21, 22 is a sealing 25 which prevents liquid leaking to the outside between the two discs 20, 29.

Around the rotary crown part 21, 22 is mounted a gear ring 23. This gear ring 23 is in engagement with a pinion 24 which is driven by a hydrostatic motor 18 in a manner to be described later with reference to fig. 7.

Hydraulic switching means 35 which bring about the reciprocating stroke of the hydraulic jacks are arranged at the opposite end of the rotatable unit and are shown in more detail in fig. 7. The hydraulic switching means 35 comprise a slide valve part 36 which is fixedly connected to the rotating unit and therefore co-rotates therewith. A second slide valve part 37 is connected to the frame and comprises a non-rotatable housing 46 and a positioning slide 38 mounted rotatably therein. Arranged in the housing 46 are a feed port 39 for hydraulic oil under pressure and a discharge port 40 for hydraulic oil. The feed port 39 communicates with a core channel 41 of the positioning

slide 38. The core channel debouches into a pressure recess 42 in a disc-like head 48 of the positioning slide 38. The discharge port 40 communicates with a casing channel 43 formed between the housing 46 and the slide 38 itself. This casing channel 43 communicates in turn with a suction recess 44 of the head disc. The rotating part 36 of the hydraulic switching means 35 comprises a disc 47 which lies against the head disc 48 and wherein are formed four connecting ports 45 which are connected by suitable lines to the hydraulic jacks in the manner made clear in fig. 7. When the rotatable unit is rotated the respective connecting ports 45 come to lie alternately in front of the pressure recess 42 and the suction recess 44. As fig. 7 shows, two pump cylinders with hydraulic jacks lying diametrically opposite one another are connected in each case to form oppositely moving pairs 6, 8 and 7, 9. The spaces behind the plungers are mutually connected as by a line 13 while the spaces in front of the plungers are connected by suitable lines, such as line 12, to connecting ports 45 situated diametrically opposite each other. When one connecting port 45 is situated in front of the pressure recess 42 the connecting port 45 lying diametrically opposite is situated in front of the suction recess 44 so that hydraulic oil under pressure can flow via the feed port 39, the core channel 41 and the pressure recess 42 to one of the hydraulic jacks of the relevant pair on the front side of the plunger thereof. Through the pressure exerted on the plunger this is constrained rearward wherein hydraulic oil is displaced from the space behind the plunger via the connecting line to the space behind the other plunger of the pair. This is hereby forced forward wherein the hydraulic oil flows out of the space in front of the plunger via the line to the relevant port 45 and there flows back via the suction connection, the casing channel 43 and the discharge port 40. When the rotating unit is turned through 90 degrees the two other pump cylinder-jack units will be driven in the manner described and at a following rotation through 90 degrees the pump cylinder-jack units of the first pair will again be driven in the opposing direction. Fig. 5 and 6 show schematically the co-action of the concrete switching means described with reference to fig. 3 and the hydraulic switching means described with reference to fig. 4 and 7. Fig. 5 shows the position of the rotatable unit as shown in fig. 2. The pump cylinder 6 is rotated therein in the disc 29 just before the beginning of the kidney-shaped pressure opening 27 while the pump cylinder 7 is still situated just at the end of this pressure opening 27. Shown in fig. 5 and 6, in each case in the middle, is the associated position of the hydraulic switching means 35 wherein the openings 45 in each case correspond with the

pump cylinder standing in the same angular position. That is, the opening 45 standing in the same angular position as a particular pump cylinder is joined to the space in front of the plunger of the hydraulic jack associated with the relevant pump cylinder. Fig. 5 shows that the opening 45 associated with the pump cylinder 7 is still just in communication with the suction recess 44 while the opening 45 associated with the pump cylinder 9 is still just in communication with the pressure recess 42 of the hydraulic switching means 35. The pump cylinder 7 therefore carries out a pressure stroke while the pump cylinder 9 performs a suction stroke. As fig. 7 shows, all the hydraulic oil under pressure flows to the hydraulic jacks via the hydrostatic motor 18 which rotates the turning unit. This hydrostatic motor 18 is adjusted such that in the case of a complete revolution of the rotatable unit so much hydraulic oil has passed through the motor 18 that all the hydraulic jacks and therefore the pump cylinders have performed a complete reciprocating stroke and have thus returned to the starting position. In the situation shown, each pump cylinder thus performs a pressure stroke as it passes along the pressure opening 27 and a suction stroke as it passes along the suction opening 28. In fig. 5 the pump cylinder 7 is thus practically at the end of the pressure stroke while the pump cylinder 6 is located at the start of the pressure stroke. The pump cylinder 8 is likewise at the start of the suction stroke and the pump cylinder 9 at the end thereof. During the movement between the suction opening and the pressure opening and vice versa, such as for the pump cylinders 9 and 7 during the displacement between the position just past that of fig. 5 and that of fig. 6, the relevant pump cylinders stand still because the corresponding openings 45 are not in communication with either the suction recess or the pressure recess of the hydraulic switching means 35. In the position in fig. 5 the hydraulic jack of the pump cylinder 6 already comes under pressure before the pressure stroke of the cylinder 7 is wholly completed. The pressure is the same and dependent on the resistance in the pressure conduit 4. Since a greater pressure is necessary to set in motion the quantity of concrete present in the cylinder 6 than to maintain the movement of the quantity of concrete still remaining in the cylinder 7, the pump piston of the cylinder 6 remains stationary until the pump piston of the cylinder 7 has reached the end position. At that moment the pressure stroke of the cylinder immediately begins. No pulse hereby occurs during the transition and the concrete continues to flow pulse-free through the pressure conduit 4.

In very particular circumstances, for example in the case of inconsistent composition of the concrete for pumping, it is possible that the pump

5 cylinder in the position of cylinder 6 in fig. 5 could already start with the pressure stroke while the pump cylinder in the position of cylinder 7 in fig. 5 has not yet wholly completed its pressure stroke. In
 10 this case the hydraulic switching means 35 can be embodied such that the valve slide connected to the frame co-rotates each time with the rotatable unit through a small angle so that the mutual position of the openings 45 and the pressure and suction recesses remains unchanged roughly in the position as shown in fig. 6 until the relevant pump cylinder has fully completed the pressure stroke. At that moment the slide valve parts again move into their normal position whereby the pump cylinder
 15 ready for the pressure stroke is activated. A carrier construction which causes this path of movement can be embodied in many different ways such as, for example, with a curve-disc, a crank-drive rod mechanism or the like. In the embodiment of the
 20 hydraulic switching means 35 as shown here the positioning slide 38 can perform the reciprocating rotation in a simple manner.

25 Instead of being used for a periodic rotation through a small angle, the rotatable embodiment of the positioning slide 38 can be used for a rotation through 180 degrees. Mounted for this purpose on the positioning slide 38 is a lever 49 which can be operated manually or for example by an air cylinder. On rotation through 180 degrees the pressure recess 42 and the suction recess 44 change 30 places so that the cylinders which carry out a pressure stroke switch to a suction stroke and vice versa. This means that concrete can be sucked out of the pressure conduit 4 and pressed into the feed 35 funnel 3. This option is significant in eliminating blockages occurring in the pressure conduit 4 during operation. By turning the lever 49 back and forth pressure and suction occur alternately whereby a blockage can be rapidly eliminated.

40 Although the concrete-pumping device described here comprises four pump cylinders it is also possible to achieve pulse-free transportation of concrete through the pressure conduit 4 with three pump cylinders. To this end, it is only necessary 45 according to the invention that each time before a pump cylinder has completed a pressure stroke another pump cylinder has already completed a suction stroke and the pump opening of this other pump cylinder be connected to the discharge line and that the pressure stroke of this other pump cylinder immediately begins at the moment that the pressure stroke of the one pump cylinder has been completed. As described, however, the application 50 of four pump cylinders has the advantage that they can be connected as oppositely moving pairs whereby control of the movements can be embodied very simply.

As can be seen in fig. 3, a stirring member 50 fixedly connected to the rotatable unit protrudes into the feed funnel 3. This ensures that the concrete in the feed funnel 3 remains well-mixed.

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Claims

1. Concrete-pumping device comprising a frame (16), at least three pump cylinders (6-9) mounted on the frame which comprise a pump opening close to one end, sealed pump pistons (10) which are guided in the pump cylinders (6-9) toward and away from the pump opening and which are each coupled for reciprocal driving to the plunger (11) of a coaxially arranged hydraulic jack (14), the pump cylinders with associated hydraulic jacks (14) being assembled into a unit (6-9) mounted for rotation around a lengthwise shaft wherein all pump cylinders (6-9) with hydraulic jacks (14) are mounted at the same distance from the lengthwise shaft and substantially parallel thereto, hydraulic switching means (35) for cyclically feeding to and discharging from the jack (14) hydraulic oil under pressure such that the plunger (11) causes the reciprocating movement of the pump piston (10), and concrete switching means for alternately placing the pump opening in communication with a feed funnel (3) and a concrete pressure conduit (4) synchronously with the movement of the pump piston (10) in order to pump concrete out of the feed funnel into the pressure conduit (4), said concrete switching means comprising a slide valve part fixedly connected to the frame (16) and provided with ports communicating respectively with the feed funnel (3) and the pressure conduit (4) and co-acting therewith a slide valve part fixedly connected to the rotatable unit and provided with ports communicating with the pump openings (27, 28), and that the device comprises rotation-drive means (28) for causing rotation of the unit relative to the frame, **characterized in that** the rotation drive means comprise a hydrostatic motor (18) which is connected in the feed line for hydraulic oil to the hydraulic jacks (14) and wherein the rotation drive means are adjusted such that in the case of a complete revolution of the rotatable unit so much hydraulic oil has passed through the motor (18) that all the hydraulic jacks and therefore the pump cylinders have performed a complete reciprocating stroke and have thus returned to the starting position.

2. Device as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the hydraulic switching means (35)

comprise a slide valve connected to the frame and provided with ports (39, 40) connected respectively to hydraulic oil under pressure and a discharge line and co-acting therewith a slide valve part fixedly connected to the rotatable unit and provided with ports connected to the hydraulic jacks.

3. Device as claimed in claim 2, **characterized in that** the slide valve part (37) of the hydraulic switching means (35) connected to the frame is connected to the frame for rotation through 180 degrees, said concrete switching means being embodied such that each time before a pump cylinder has completed a pressure stroke another pump cylinder has already completed the suction stroke and the pump opening of this other pump cylinder is connected to the discharge line and that the pressure stroke of this other pump cylinder begins directly at the moment that the pressure stroke of the one cylinder has been completed.

4. Device as claimed in claim 3, **characterized in that** carrier means are arranged which cause the slide valve part (37) connected to the frame to co-rotate reciprocally through a small angle with the rotatable unit, in each case from a normal operating position, in order to delay the moment at which each jack (14) is switched to the pressure stroke and to accelerate setting into operation.

5. Device as claimed in any of the claims 1-4, **characterized in that** four pump cylinders (6-9) with associated hydraulic jacks (14) are arranged with 90 degrees of intervening space and that in each case two pump cylinders with hydraulic jacks situated diametrically opposite one another are connected to oppositely moving pairs.

6. Device as claimed in any of the claims 1-5, **characterized in that** the rotatable slide valve part of the concrete switching means is a rotating disc (20) arranged transversely of the lengthwise shaft wherein the open ends of the pump cylinders (6-9) debouch as pump openings (26) and that the slide valve part fixedly connected to the frame is a fixed disc (29) mounted in contact with the rotating disc and is provided with two oppositely located kidney-shaped openings (27, 28).

7. Device as claimed in claim 6, **characterized in that** the device is mounted on a vehicle (1) and that a lower kidney-shaped opening (28) of the fixed disc (29) is connected to the feed

funnel (3) and an upper opening to the pressure conduit (4).

8. Device as claimed in any of the claims 1-7, **characterized in that** a stirring member (50) fixedly connected to the rotatable unit protrudes into the feed funnel (3).

Patentansprüche

1. Betonpumpvorrichtung mit

- einem Rahmen (16),
- mindestens drei an dem Rahmen angebrachten Pumpenzylindern (6 bis 9), die in der Nähe eines Endes eine Pumpenöffnung aufweisen,
- abgedichteten Pumpenkolben (10), die in den Pumpenzylindern (6 bis 9) so geführt werden, daß sie sich auf die Pumpenöffnung zu- und von dieser wegbewegen, und zum Hin- und Herbewegen jeweils mit der Kolbenstange (11) eines koaxial angeordneten Hydrokolbens (14) verbunden sind, wobei die Pumpenzylinder und die dazugehörigen Hydrokolben (14) zu einer Einheit (6 bis 9) verbunden sind, die drehbar um eine in Längsrichtung verlaufende Achse herum angeordnet ist, und alle Pumpenzylinder (6 bis 9) samt Hydrokolben (14) im gleichen Abstand zur in Längsrichtung verlaufenden Achse und im wesentlichen parallel dazu angebracht sind,
- einer hydraulischen Steuereinrichtung (35), die unter Druck stehendes Hydrauliköl zyklisch zum Hydrokolben (14) hin- und von diesem wegleitet, so daß die Kolbenstange (11) den Pumpenkolben (10) hin- und herbewegt,
- einer Beton-Steuereinrichtung, die synchron zur Bewegung des Pumpenkolbens (10) die Pumpenöffnung abwechselnd mit einem Fülltrichter (3) und einer Beton-Druckleitung (4) verbindet, um Beton aus dem Fülltrichter in die Druckleitung (4) zu pumpen, wobei diese Beton-Steuereinrichtung ein Drehschieberteil umfaßt, das fest mit dem Rahmen (16) verbunden ist und Öffnungen aufweist, die mit dem Fülltrichter (3) bzw. der Druckleitung (4) verbunden sind, und mit einem Drehschieberteil zusammenwirkt, das fest mit der drehbaren Einheit verbunden ist und mit Öffnungen versehen ist, die mit den Pumpenöffnungen (27, 28) verbunden sind, sowie
- einer Drehantriebseinrichtung (28) zum Drehen der Einheit in bezug auf den

Rahmen,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Drehantriebseinrichtung einen Hydromotor (18) umfaßt, der in der Leitung, über die den Hydrokolben (14) Hydrauliköl zugeführt wird, zwischengeschaltet ist, wobei die Drehantriebseinrichtung so angepaßt ist, daß bei einer ganzen Drehung der drehbaren Einheit so viel Hydrauliköl durch den Motor (18) strömt, daß alle Hydrokolben und somit die Pumpenzylinder einen vollständigen Hin- und Rückhub ausführen und daher in ihre Ausgangsstellung zurückkehren.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die hydraulische Steuereinrichtung (35) einen mit dem Rahmen verbundenen Drehschieber mit Öffnungen (39, 40), die mit unter Druck stehendem Öl bzw. mit einer Rückflußleitung verbunden sind, sowie ein damit zusammenwirkendes Drehschieberteil umfaßt, das mit der drehbaren Einheit fest verbunden ist und Öffnungen aufweist, die mit den Hydrokolben in Verbindung stehen.

3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das mit dem Rahmen verbundene Drehschieberteil (37) der hydraulischen Steuereinrichtung (35) so mit dem Rahmen verbunden ist, daß es sich um 180° drehen läßt, wobei die Beton-Steuereinrichtung so ausgeführt ist, daß jedesmal, bevor ein Pumpenzylinder einen Druckhub beendet, ein anderer Pumpenzylinder bereits den Saughub beendet hat und die Pumpenöffnung dieses anderen Pumpenzylinders mit der Druckleitung (4) verbunden wird, und daß der Druckhub dieses anderen Pumpenzylinders unmittelbar in dem Moment beginnt, in dem der Druckhub des ersten Zylinders beendet ist.

4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Mitnehmereinrichtung vorgesehen ist, die bewirkt, daß sich das mit dem Rahmen verbundene Drehschieberteil (37) aus seiner normalen Arbeitsstellung heraus mit der drehbaren Einheit ein kleines Stück mit- und wieder zurückdreht, um den Moment, in dem die Hydrokolben (14) mit dem Druckhub beginnen, zu verzögern und das Ingangsetzen zu beschleunigen.

5. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß vier Pumpenzylinder (6 bis 9) mit dazugehörigen Hydrokolben (14) im Abstand von 90° angeordnet sind und daß jeweils zwei Pumpenzylinder mit Hy-

drokolben, die einander diametral gegenüberliegen, zu sich entgegengesetzt bewegenden Paaren verbunden sind.

6. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das drehbare Drehschieberteil der Beton-Steuereinrichtung eine drehbare Scheibe (20) ist, die quer zu der in Längsrichtung verlaufenden Achse angeordnet ist, wobei die offenen Enden der Pumpenzylinder (6 bis 9) in Pumpenöffnungen (26) münden, und daß das fest mit dem Rahmen verbundene Drehschieberteil eine nicht bewegbare Scheibe (29) ist, die die drehbare Scheibe berührt und mit zwei gegenüberliegenden nierenförmigen Öffnungen (27, 28) versehen ist. 5

7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Vorrichtung auf einem Fahrzeug (1) montiert ist und daß eine untere nierenförmige Öffnung (28) der nicht bewegbaren Scheibe (29) mit dem Fülltrichter und eine obere Öffnung mit der Druckleitung (4) in Verbindung steht. 10

8. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein mit der drehbaren Einheit fest verbundenes Rührerlement (50) in den Fülltrichter (3) ragt. 15

Revendications

1. Dispositif de pompage de béton, comprenant un châssis (16), au moins trois cylindres de pompage (6 à 9) montés sur le châssis qui comprend une ouverture de pompage située près d'une extrémité, des pistons de pompage (10) étanches, guidés dans les cylindres de pompage (6 à 9) de façon à se rapprocher et s'écartier de l'ouverture de pompage, chacun étant couplé, de façon à permettre un entraînement alternatif, au plongeur (11) d'un vérin hydraulique (14), disposé coaxialement, les cylindres de pompage avec les vérins hydrauliques (14) associés étant assemblés pour constituer un ensemble (6 à 9), monté de façon rotative autour d'un arbre longitudinal, dans lequel la totalité des cylindres de pompage (6 à 9) avec les vérins hydrauliques (14) sont montés à la même distance par rapport à l'arbre longitudinal et en lui étant sensiblement parallèles, des moyens de commutation hydrauliques (35) permettant d'effectuer cycliquement une alimentation du vérin (14) et une évacuation de celui-ci, de l'huile hydraulique sous pression, de façon que le plongeur (11) provoque le mouvement alternatif du piston de pompage (10), et des moyens de commutation de béton, prévus pour placer alternativement l'ouverture de pompage en communication avec une trémie d'alimentation (3) et un conduit de pression de béton (4), de façon synchrone par rapport au mouvement du piston de pompage (10), de manière à pomper du béton hors de la trémie d'alimentation, dans le conduit de pression (4), ledit moyen de commutation de béton comprenant une partie formant robinet-vanne, reliée rigidement au châssis (16) et pourvue d'ouvertures communiquant respectivement avec la trémie d'alimentation (3) et le conduit de pression (4) et coopérant avec une partie formant robinet-vanne, reliée rigidement à l'ensemble rotatif et doté d'ouvertures communiquant avec les ouvertures de pompage (27, 28), et le dispositif comprenant un moyen d'entraînement en rotation (28), destiné à mettre en rotation l'ensemble par rapport au châssis, caractérisé en ce que le moyen d'entraînement en rotation comprend un moteur hydrostatique (18) relié à la ligne d'alimentation en huile hydraulique destiné aux vérins hydrauliques (14), moyen d'entraînement dans lequel les moyens d'entraînement en rotation sont ajustés de manière que, dans le cas où un tour complet de l'ensemble rotatif a été effectué, il passe dans le moteur (18) une telle quantité d'huile hydraulique que tous les vérins hydrauliques et par conséquent les cylindres de pompage aient effectués une course alternative complète et soient ainsi revenus à la position initiale. 20

2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de commutation hydraulique (35) comprend un robinet-vanne relié au châssis et pourvue d'ouvertures (39, 40) reliées, respectivement, à une tuyauterie d'huile hydraulique sous pression et à une tuyauterie d'évacuation et coopérant avec une partie formant robinet-vanne, reliée rigidement à l'ensemble rotatif et pourvue d'ouvertures reliées aux vérins hydrauliques. 25

3. Dispositif selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne (37) du moyen de commutation hydraulique (35) reliée au châssis, est reliée au châssis pour permettre une rotation de 180 degrés, ledit moyen de commutation de béton étant réalisé de manière qu'à chaque fois qu'un cylindre de pompage ait achevé une course de refoulement, un autre cylindre de pompage ait déjà effectué la course d'aspiration, et l'ouverture de pompage de cet autre cylindre de pompage est reliée à la tuyauterie d'évacuation, et de 30

4. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne (37) du moyen de commutation hydraulique (35) reliée au châssis, est reliée au châssis pour permettre une rotation de 180 degrés, ledit moyen de commutation de béton étant réalisé de manière qu'à chaque fois qu'un cylindre de pompage ait achevé une course de refoulement, un autre cylindre de pompage ait déjà effectué la course d'aspiration, et l'ouverture de pompage de cet autre cylindre de pompage est reliée à la tuyauterie d'évacuation, et de 35

5. Dispositif selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne (37) du moyen de commutation hydraulique (35) reliée au châssis, est reliée au châssis pour permettre une rotation de 180 degrés, ledit moyen de commutation de béton étant réalisé de manière qu'à chaque fois qu'un cylindre de pompage ait achevé une course de refoulement, un autre cylindre de pompage ait déjà effectué la course d'aspiration, et l'ouverture de pompage de cet autre cylindre de pompage est reliée à la tuyauterie d'évacuation, et de 40

6. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne (37) du moyen de commutation hydraulique (35) reliée au châssis, est reliée au châssis pour permettre une rotation de 180 degrés, ledit moyen de commutation de béton étant réalisé de manière qu'à chaque fois qu'un cylindre de pompage ait achevé une course de refoulement, un autre cylindre de pompage ait déjà effectué la course d'aspiration, et l'ouverture de pompage de cet autre cylindre de pompage est reliée à la tuyauterie d'évacuation, et de 45

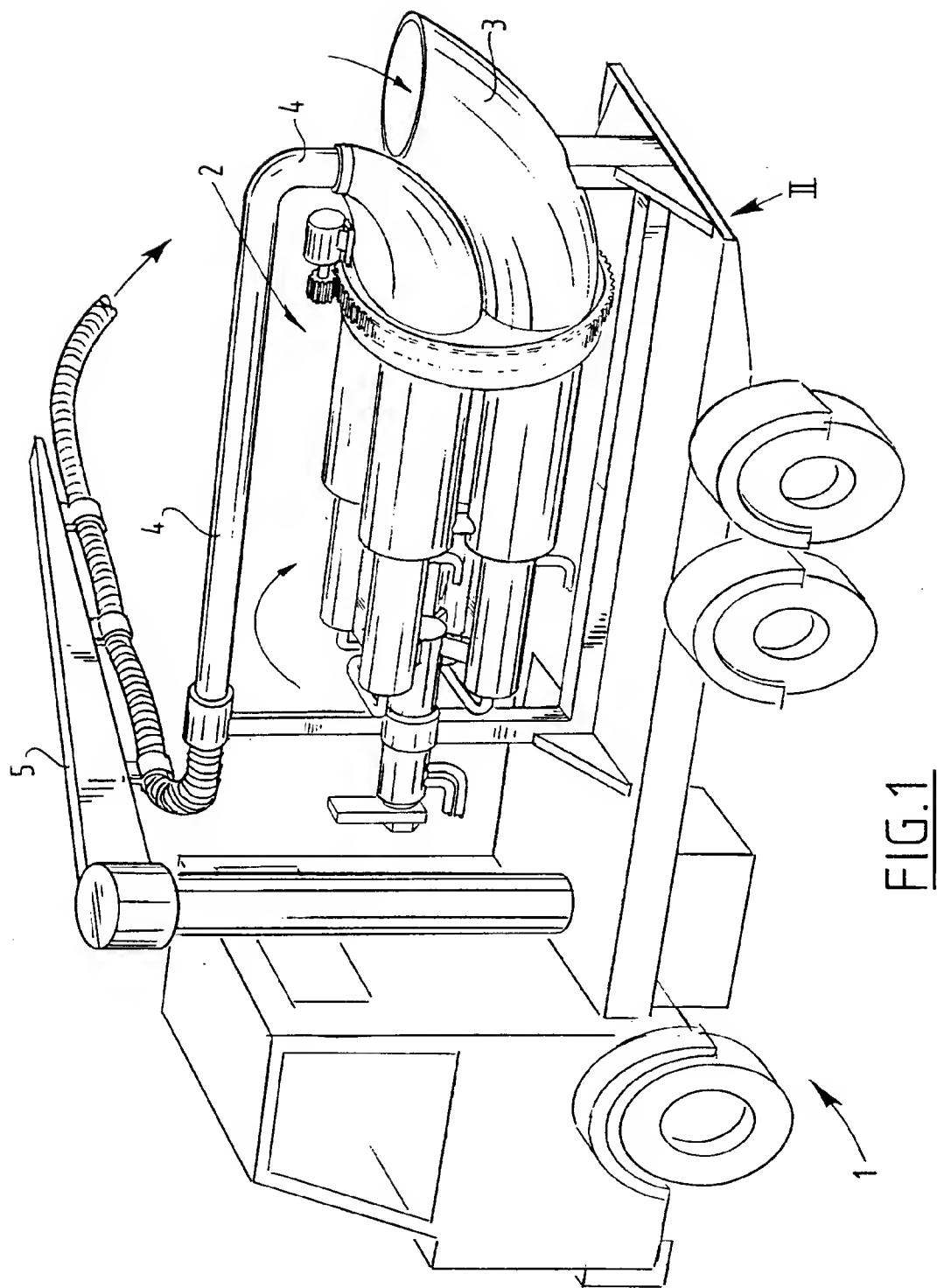
7. Dispositif selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne (37) du moyen de commutation hydraulique (35) reliée au châssis, est reliée au châssis pour permettre une rotation de 180 degrés, ledit moyen de commutation de béton étant réalisé de manière qu'à chaque fois qu'un cylindre de pompage ait achevé une course de refoulement, un autre cylindre de pompage ait déjà effectué la course d'aspiration, et l'ouverture de pompage de cet autre cylindre de pompage est reliée à la tuyauterie d'évacuation, et de 50

8. Dispositif selon la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne (37) du moyen de commutation hydraulique (35) reliée au châssis, est reliée au châssis pour permettre une rotation de 180 degrés, ledit moyen de commutation de béton étant réalisé de manière qu'à chaque fois qu'un cylindre de pompage ait achevé une course de refoulement, un autre cylindre de pompage ait déjà effectué la course d'aspiration, et l'ouverture de pompage de cet autre cylindre de pompage est reliée à la tuyauterie d'évacuation, et de 55

manière que la course de refoulement de cet autre cylindre de pompage commence directement au moment où la course de refoulement du premier cylindre de pompage s'est achevée.

5

4. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que des moyens supports sont agencés, provoquant une corotation alternative de la partie formant robinet-vanne (37) reliée au châssis, d'un petit angle avec l'ensemble rotatif, dans chaque cas à partir d'une position de fonctionnement normale, de manière à retarder le moment auquel chaque vérin (14) est commuté pour passer à la course de refoulement et pour accélérer la mise en action. 10
5. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisé en ce que quatre cylindres de pompage (6 à 9) avec des vérins hydrauliques (14) associés sont disposés, à 90 degrés d'espacement mutuel, et en ce que, dans chaque cas, deux cylindres de pompage avec deux vérins hydrauliques situés diamétralement à l'opposée l'un de l'autre sont reliés pour constituer des paires à mouvement opposé. 15
6. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne rotatif du moyen de commutation de béton est un disque rotatif (20) disposé dans une direction transversale de l'arbre longitudinal, dans lequel les extrémités ouvertes des cylindres de pompage (6 à 9) débouchent, à titre d'ouvertures de pompage (26) et en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne, reliée rigidement au châssis, est un disque fixe (29), monté de façon à être en contact avec le disque rotatif et pourvu de deux ouvertures en haricot (27, 28) situées à l'opposée l'une de l'autre. 20
7. Dispositif selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif est monté sur un véhicule (1) et qu'une ouverture en haricot inférieure (28) du disque fixe (29) est reliée à la trémie d'alimentation (3) et une ouverture supérieure est reliée au conduit de pression (4). 25
8. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, caractérisé en ce qu'un organe agitateur (50) fixé rigidement à l'ensemble rotatif fait saillie dans la trémie d'alimentation (3). 30
9. Dispositif selon la revendication 8, caractérisé en ce que l'organe agitateur (50) est relié à la partie formant robinet-vanne rotatif du moyen de commutation de béton. 35
10. Dispositif selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que l'organe agitateur (50) est relié à la partie formant robinet-vanne rotatif du moyen de commutation de béton de telle manière que la course de refoulement de cet autre cylindre de pompage commence directement au moment où la course de refoulement du premier cylindre de pompage s'est achevée. 40
11. Dispositif selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne rotatif du moyen de commutation de béton est un disque rotatif (20) disposé dans une direction transversale de l'arbre longitudinal, dans lequel les extrémités ouvertes des cylindres de pompage (6 à 9) débouchent, à titre d'ouvertures de pompage (26) et en ce que la partie formant robinet-vanne, reliée rigidement au châssis, est un disque fixe (29), monté de façon à être en contact avec le disque rotatif et pourvu de deux ouvertures en haricot (27, 28) situées à l'opposée l'une de l'autre. 45
12. Dispositif selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif est monté sur un véhicule (1) et qu'une ouverture en haricot inférieure (28) du disque fixe (29) est reliée à la trémie d'alimentation (3) et une ouverture supérieure est reliée au conduit de pression (4). 50
13. Dispositif selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce qu'un organe agitateur (50) fixé rigidement à l'ensemble rotatif fait saillie dans la trémie d'alimentation (3). 55



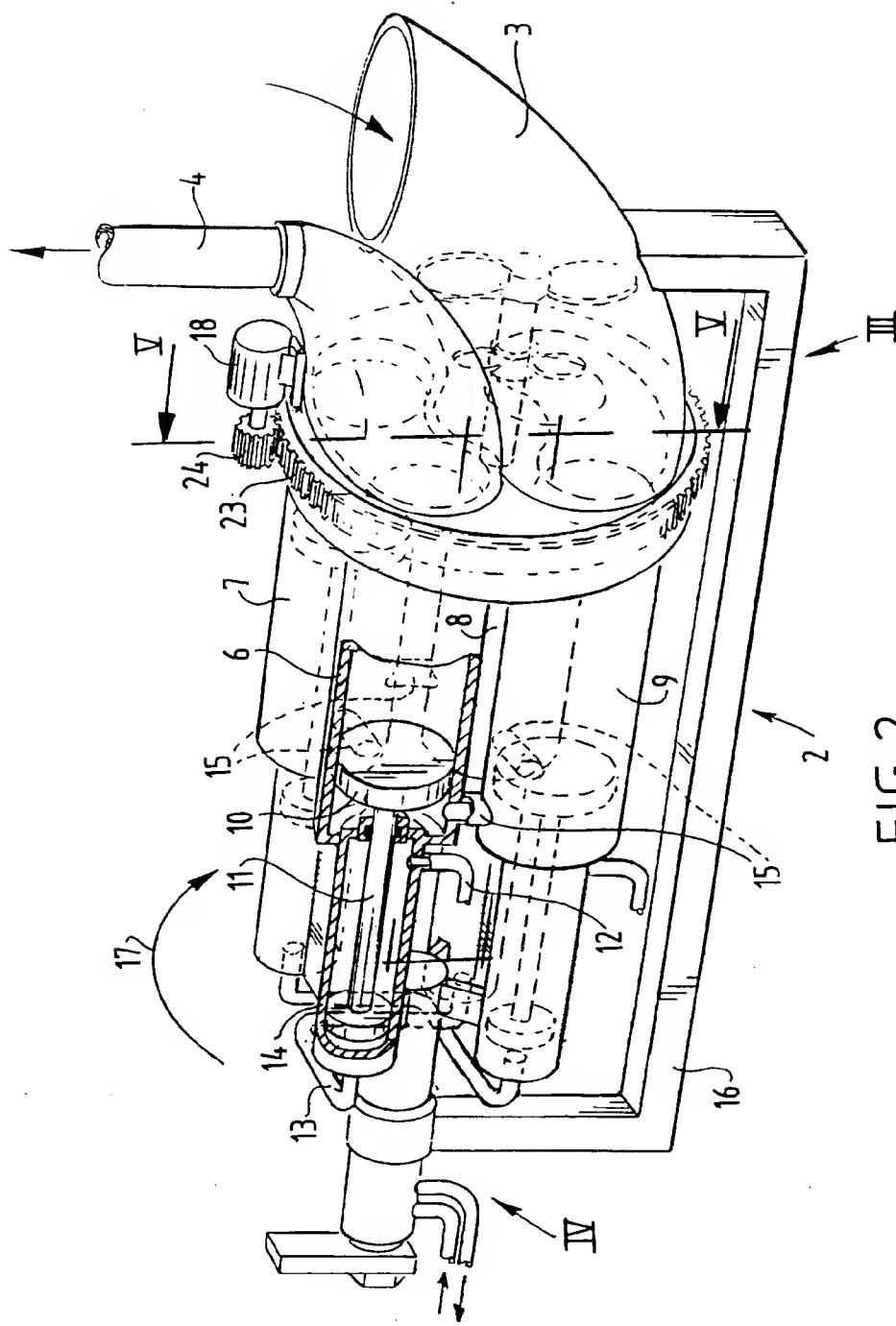


FIG. 2

FIG.3

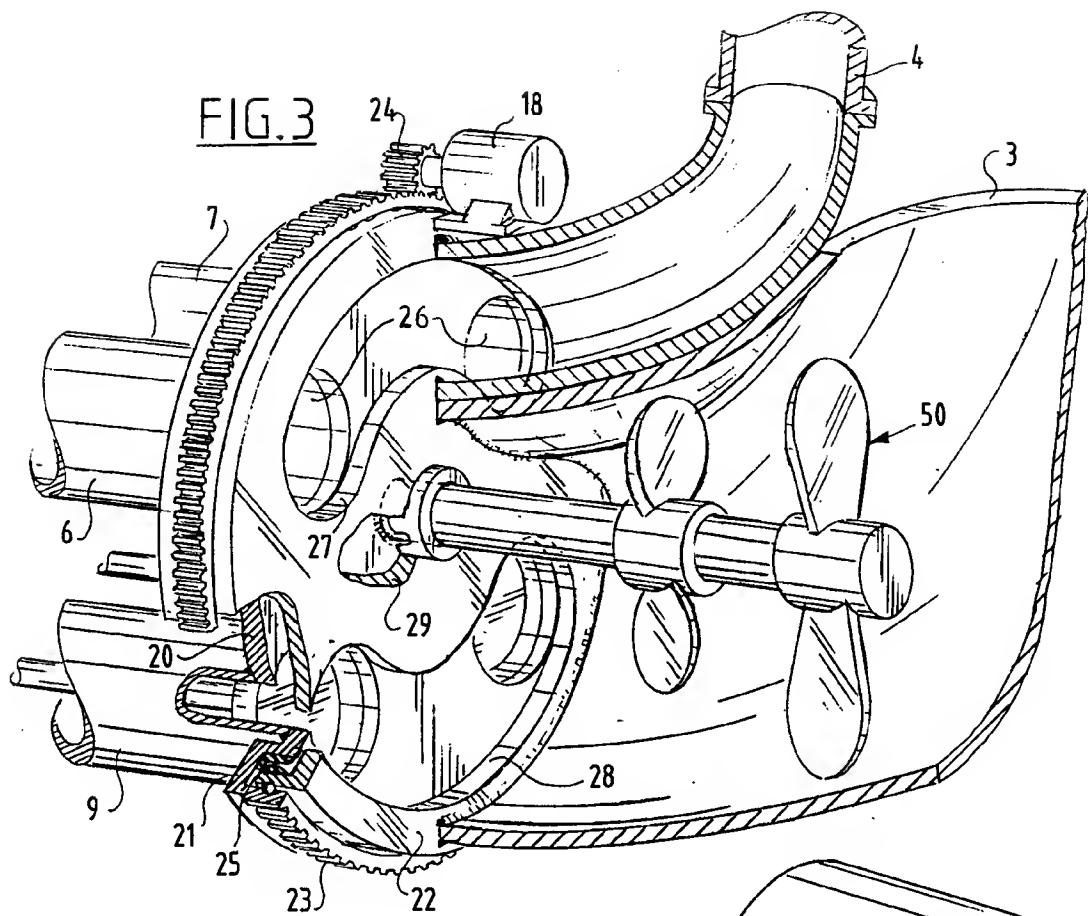
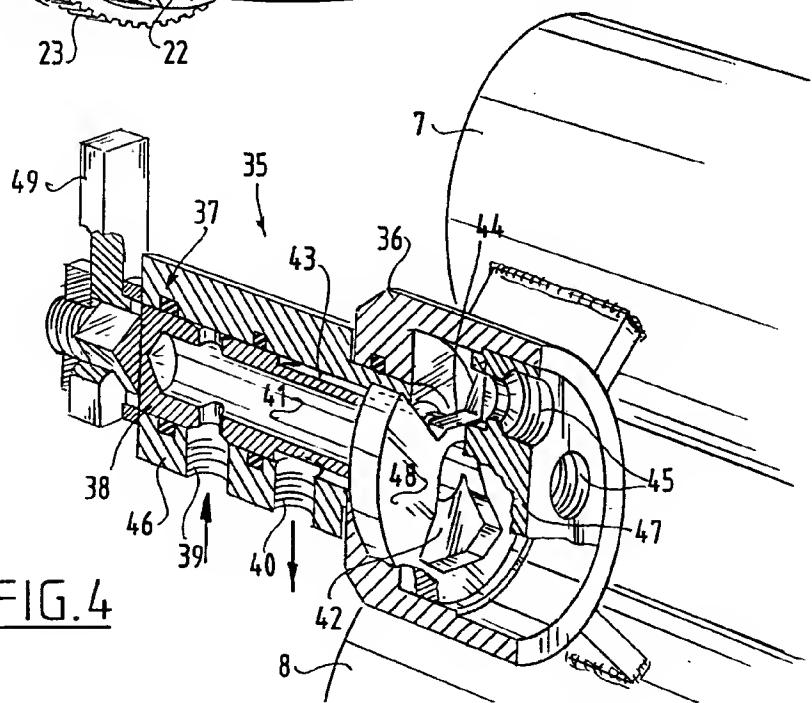
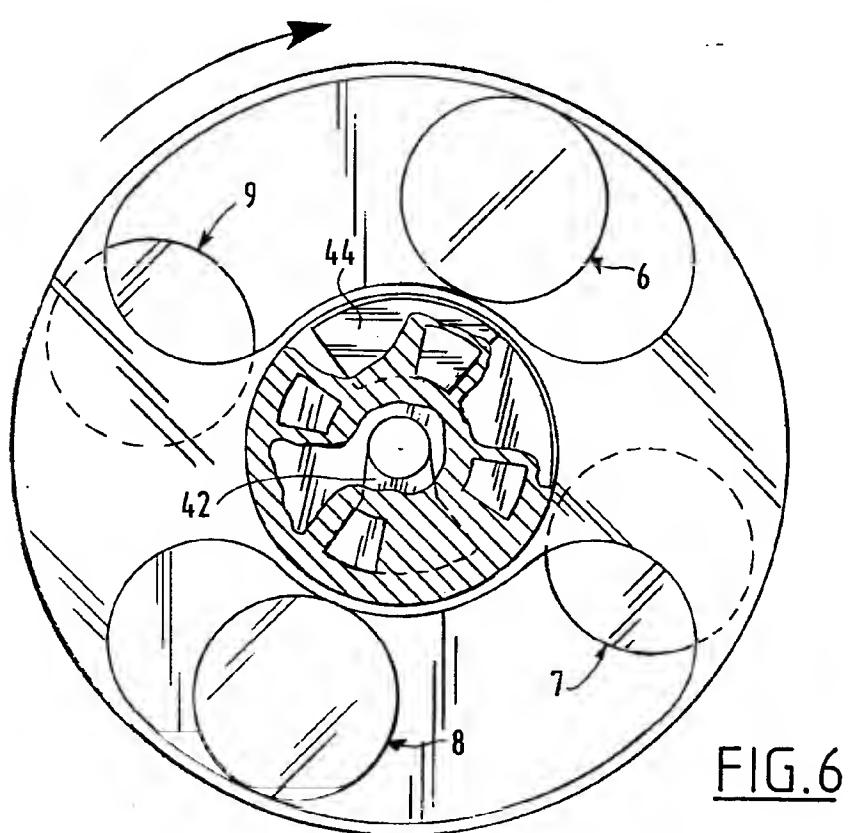
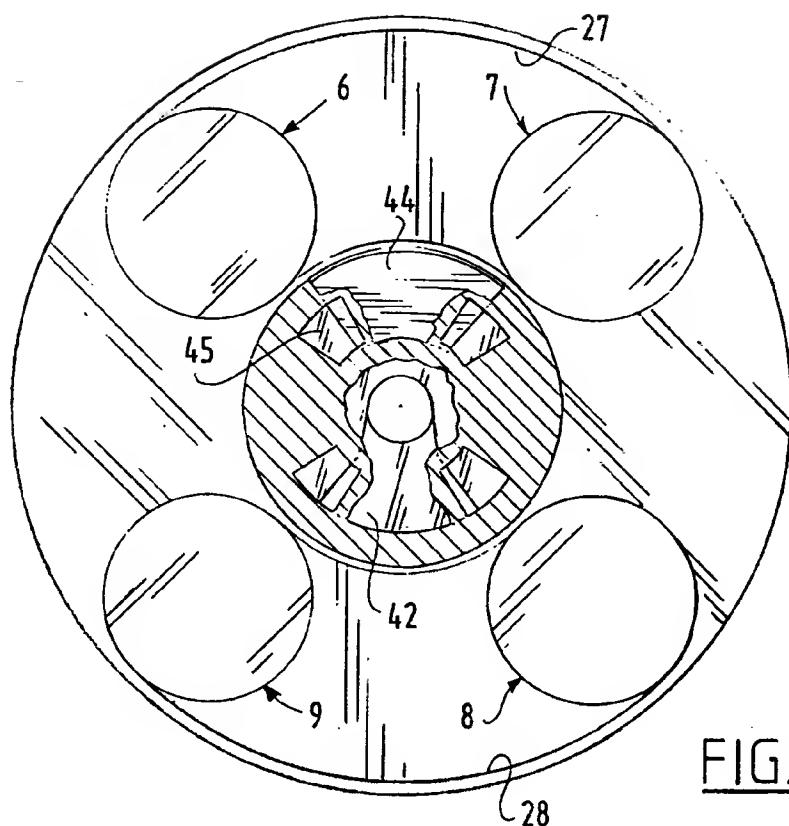


FIG.4





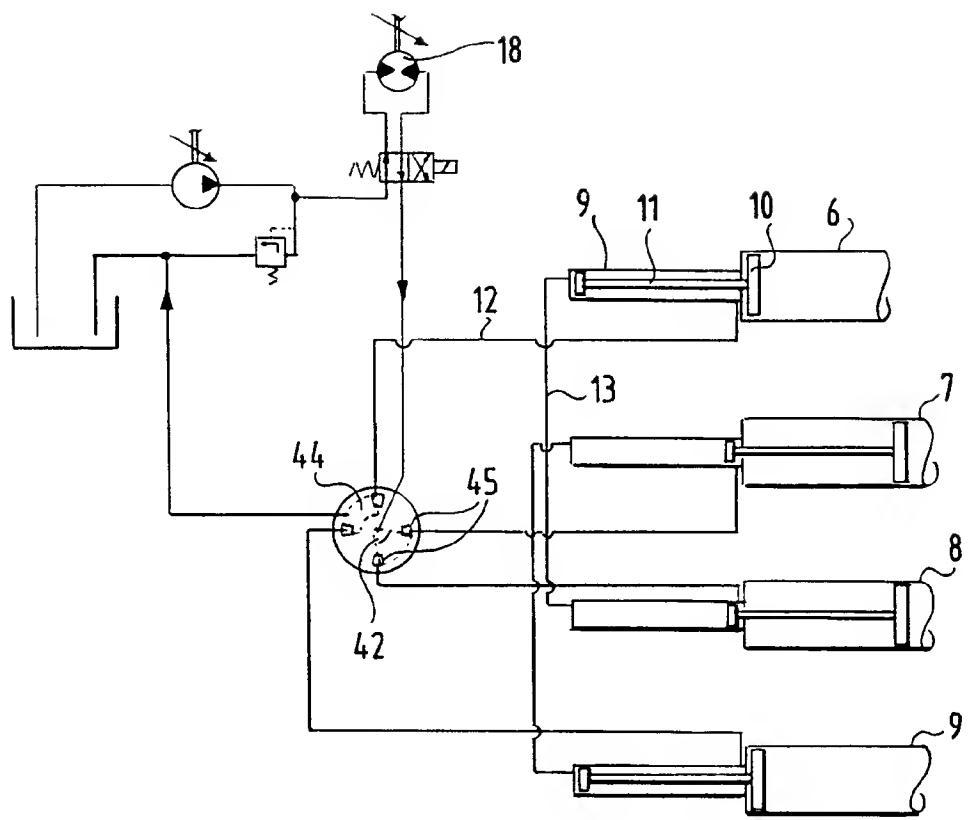


FIG.7